

# THE TIMES.



GLASGOW, Mo.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1849.

OFFICE, UP STAIRS, NEXT DOOR TO GREENSHAW'S HOTEL; ENTRANCE, WATER STREET.

## TO BUSINESS MEN.

We respectfully call the attention of business men, who are aware of the benefits of making their business known through the medium of newspaper advertising, to the following facts:—The Times has a circulation not exceeded by any paper in the State, out of St. Louis; it is located in one of the richest and most populous portions of the State; it is permanently established, being now about the close of the ninth volume; it has been issued every week, promptly, since its establishment; and our terms are low.

## JOB WORK.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Job Work, with promptness, dispatch, and in the best style. Terms moderate.

## NOTICE TO FRIENDS.

We will be pleased at all times to hear from our friends, at any of the numerous post offices where the Times is received.

Matters of general interest to the community, for local character, transpiring in their towns or neighborhoods, will ever find a ready place in our columns.

Communications on Agriculture, Education, Early History of our State, &c., &c., respectfully solicited.

## THE TIMES-ENLARGEMENT-GEN. TAYLOR'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Editor left home on Saturday morning last, and will be absent several weeks.

Upon his return, the paper will be enlarged, by the addition of one column to each page—making in all, four columns more reading matter than the present size.

The enlarged Times will appear on the 8th of March, thus taking a fair start with the administration of Gen. Taylor.

The paper will be furnished at the same price as now, whilst the enlargement will enable us to give our readers an additional amount of matter.

All who want to see "old Zack" through his four years, are invited to send in their names by the 8th of March and thus take an even start with the New Administration, the new Volume and the enlarged sheet.

This is a most favorable time to subscribe, and we hope it will be embraced by many. We now issue seven hundred papers. We want at least three hundred more, so as to put our subscription list up to an even thousand. There are plenty of whigs in this and the adjoining counties who take no paper, to do this. Will our friends assist us a little. Lay the case before your neighbor, who takes no paper, or is able to take two, and procure his name.

The Stockholders of the Glasgow Female Seminary and Odd Fellows' Hall, have been incorporated by an act of the Legislature. This beautiful edifice is now nearly completed, and it is expected, that teachers will be procured in time to commence the school in the latter part of the spring. It is hoped that the institution will take a start under favorable auspices, and that the facilities afforded for the education of Females, will make it an inducement for parents in the surrounding country, and at a distance, to send their daughters, with an assurance of their rapid improvement.

The Board of Councilmen for the City, held a meeting on Tuesday last, and passed an ordinance for the removal of all nuisances, which would be likely to generate disease of any kind. All occupiers and owners of property, are directed to remove every thing of the kind from their own property, under a penalty of a fine of double the costs of such removal. Messrs. R. G. Runyan, Samuel Steinmetz and A. W. Roper have been appointed a committee, to inspect all places in the City, and to direct the removal of all decaying vegetable or animal filth.

As all our citizens are alike interested in this matter, it is hoped that they will yield a cheerful obedience to the ordinance, not only in view of the anticipated visit of the Cholera, but for the promotion of the general health of our City.

## BANKING.

On Wednesday, the 31st ult., Mr. Claiborne F. Jackson introduced into the Senate, as amendments to the Constitution, a set of resolutions on the subject of banking. The purport of the resolutions are, that after a given period, Banks of every shape and form, shall be abolished in Missouri, and their future existence prohibited. It is introduced however with a provision, that the matter shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people. We have no doubt that Mr. Jackson feels at this time, a little uncomfortable on the subject of Banks and Bank Officers; consequently his determination, if possible, that this source of vexation shall not stand in the way of his own ambition, after the expiration of the charter of the present Bank.

Our readers will notice with surprise the announcement of the fact by our correspondent, that Dr. Oliver the representative elect. from Randolph county has been permitted to retain his seat. It is so seldom that we have an opportunity of noticing such an act of justice on the part of our Legislature, (judging from their acts in sundry cases) that we take great pleasure in doing so at present, especially in view of the circumstances, that nearly all persons confidently expected a different result.—Different indeed it would have been if a few of the less scrupulous leaders could have in this instance controlled the consciences of all the members of the majority.

Messrs. Weston F. Birch and Robt. W. Boggs, have been appointed Directors of the Fayette Branch Bank, on the part of the private stock-holders.

## OFFICE SEEKERS.

We learn from our correspondent that the Capitol, this winter, has been crowded with hungry applicants for office. There is no doubt an over portion at this session of the Legislature, for seldom has the City witnessed such scenes of political excitement. These gentry who were so sadly disappointed in their expectations of revelling in the spoils of the National offices, have flocked to Jefferson in the hope of being participants in the distribution of the State spoils. So long as the party to which they were attached held the sway in the National council; these gentlemen (not a small portion of whom occupy seats in the legislature) were content to abide their time, and the inordinate desire for office kept them to all appearance firmly united, each trusting to his own sagacity for the attainment of his end. But so soon as these cherished hopes and expectations, are so sadly overthrown, by the triumph of the people and the establishment of correct principles, in the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency. Then it is that the true objects and designs of the political gamblers are exposed to public view; and in the struggles for the spoils, each faction exposes the hypocrisy of the other, and in each we have beautiful specimens, of the time serving people loving harmonious democracy. We have heretofore noticed some of the acts of the dominant party in the Legislature in regard to the election of Bank officers as developing their true designs. The course pursued by some of the prominent members of that body no doubt struck with surprise most of our readers in this section of the State. For ourselves we confess, that when we see long cherished political as well as personal friendship sacrificed to the desire of individual promotion, regardless of the consequence, so far as the interest of the community is at stake; we cannot but deeply regret that the political government of our State, is under the control of such politicians. We shall not hesitate to expose at all times the duplicity of these gentlemen, and trust to the decision of an intelligent people to mete out to the undeserving a just retribution.

From the Republican of the 3d instant we learn with regret, that a bill introduced into the Illinois Legislature now in session, granting a right of way for the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, has been defeated. Such selfishness on the part of our sister state, was unlooked for, and no other reason has been assigned their action than that, because the termination of the proposed road happens to be at a point directly opposite the City of St. Louis, against the growth of which a portion of the citizens of Illinois are decidedly averse.

## PHRENOLOGY.

Professor R. B. Holland, the blind Phrenologist, is now in our City. He has delivered several lectures on Phrenology and also examined a good many heads and has given general satisfaction. He will remain here several days, and give lectures to a class in the science of Mesmerism. These lectures and instruction are given without charge to persons obtaining a chart. Mr. Holland has letters from several distinguished personages, testifying to his moral deportment, and expressive of their confidence in his ability to render satisfaction, in his profession.

## NEW PERIODICAL.

We have received the first number of the American Metropolitan Magazine, a new monthly periodical, edited by William Landon, and published by Israel Post; 259, Broadway, New York. To the reader of Polite Literature and admirer of the fine arts, we would say, that the above periodical promises fair to equal any of the kind in the United States, and will no doubt afford pleasing as well as instructive entertainment. The engravings in the number before us are neat and well executed. One strikes us as peculiarly interesting, Washington, the Boy hero and arbitrator, is represented, as displaying before his playmates, the germ of that future greatness which characterized the Father of his country. The publisher promises a series of illustrations from the Life of Washington, which cannot fail to interest all lovers of their country. The list of contributors

comprising as it does the very first in our country, affords a guarantee, that its literary matter will be unsurpassed.

Terms:—\$3 a year in advance, with liberal deductions to clubs. We bespeak for the proprietor a liberal patronage, and extend to him our hearty desire for the success of his undertaking.

## JEFFERSON CITY ITEMS.

We are only enabled to give a summary of the most important Legislative news, received by last Tuesday's mail.

In the Senate, quite an animated discussion has taken place, on the bill to simplify proceedings at law, commonly known as Well's law. This bill after various efforts to postpone it, came up on its final passage, on Friday evening, Feb. 2, and passed by a vote of 18 ayes to 11 noes. Those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs. Abernathy, Burnes, Edwards, Hancock, Jones, of Franklin, Jones of Newton, Long, Nickel, Norris, Owens, Polk, Price, Priest, Rollins, Wells, Williams, Woolfolk and Wyatt—18.

Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Bean, Campbell, Chiles, Ellison, Flournoy, Hndspeth, Jackson, Jones, of Cooper, Leslie, Lowe and Reed,—11.

Absent—Messrs. Burtis, Gatewood, Stewart and White.

This Bill will change our whole system of practice, and abolishes the distinctions between courts of law and equity. It is expected that it will become a law.

Passed the Senate, a bill authorizing pre-emptioners on State lands, to enter 40 acre tracts on certain conditions.

Mr. Norris introduced a bill to prevent the circulation in the State of Mo. of small notes of banks of other States.

Mr. Rollins introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing all laws, distributing the 3 per cent fund, and the proceeds of the sales of the 500,000 acres of land, granted to this State by the act of Congress, approved September 4th, 1841, amongst the different counties in this state, and appropriating the same in the following manner, to wit: \$200,000 to aid in the survey and erection of a railroad from Hannibal in Marion county, to St. Joseph, in Buchanan county. \$100,000 to the improvement of the navigation of the Osage River, and the residue of said funds as they shall be paid into the Treasury, to be appropriated towards the erection of Turnpikes or other roads most advantageous, leading from the different landings on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, to the mineral and agricultural regions of the State, adjacent thereto, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Laid on the table until Monday.

In the House, the most important business before them, has been the bill to repeal certain sections of the act, passed at the last session, to sustain the credit of the State. The bill was on Friday evening, referred to the committee of Ways and Means; with instructions to report a bill on the ad valorem principle, except on grocery keepers, keepers of billiard tables and ferries.

Mr. Sims introduced in the House a bill changing the name of Van Buren county to that of Cass, which has passed. So it seems our Legislature has endeavored to obliterate all memory of Matty.

Mr. Newland, of Ralls, fearing that the Legislature might again be called upon to change the name of the county, moved that the bill be amended, by inserting McHenry instead of Cass, which failed. Some eight years since, our Legislature little thought they would be called upon to perform an act, so humiliating to themselves, and in their opinion, so mortifying to Mr. Van Buren; but to us, another evidence of the inconsistency of our politicians. We would advise these gentlemen to be ware, how they erect lilliputian monuments to the memory of the political acts of these Northern men with Southern principles, lest, in after years, they may be called upon to tear them down.

THE SOUTHERN ADDRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter of the 21st inst, gives the following account of this document:

The Southern Committee, last night adopted the address of Mr. Calhoun, as amended by Mr. Berrien and others. It is now an address to the Union, and not to a particular section of the country, and in its present tone quite unobjectionable. Instead of appealing to the fears of the North, it appeals to their patriotism—a quality which, it is to be hoped, is more largely developed in Americans than that most despicable of all incentives—fear.

Mild as the address is, it is still doubtful whether it will be generally signed; I am of opinion that it will not. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, (as far as she has spoken in her late elections,) and last, though not least, in the consideration of the Union, Texas, have expressed their dissatisfaction with all ultra measures. If they now, through their Representatives here, adhere to the address, it will only be because of its moderation, which, of course, defeats the ulterior object—if such an one existed—of the framers of the first address. The whole ex parte movement may be looked on as a signal failure.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable, than the comments of our friends upon them.

## MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 1, 1849.

On Monday the House agreed to go into a consideration of the report of the committee on elections, on the contested case from Randolph. The report, as I informed you, was in favor of the right of Dr. Oliver to his seat; there being however, two minority reports. On motion, counsel were admitted within the bar of the House.

Mr. McKinney, of Huntsville, first addressed the House in favor of Mr. Garth's claim to the seat. He took up the votes on Mr. Oliver's poll, which were contested by Mr. Garth, and examined them one by one, coming to the conclusion to which the minority of the committee had arrived, that Mr. Garth was elected by a majority of one vote.

Mr. Burkhart, of Huntsville, followed in behalf of Dr. Oliver; he defended the report of the majority, and as Mr. McK. had done, examined the votes contested, one by one.

Gen. Clark, of Fayette, the other counsel of Dr. Oliver, continued the argument, quoting a number of authorities to sustain his views, and the views of the committee, in regard to the law of domicile, &c.

The argument of counsel closed by a speech from Mr. Stringfellow, in favor of Mr. Garth.

Mr. Ballou moved that the resolution reported by the majority of the committee, be amended, by striking out the name of P. T. Oliver, and inserting that of D. C. Garth; and spoke in behalf of his amendment.

Mr. Clardy, of St. Genevieve, moved the adoption of a resolution, to the effect, that Randolph county had failed to elect a Representative. This amendment was voted down immediately, there being but two members voting for it, Messrs. Claudy and Frost.

Mr. Ballou's amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Simms, Foster, Jones, Henderson and others. Mr. Jones made a very able argument in the case. He spoke with much force and effect against the conclusion to which the minority of the committee had arrived as regards the vote of Mr. Burkhart. Mr. B's vote was contested on the ground, that he had lost his residence in Randolph, after his marriage in your county. A vote was finally taken on the amendment of Mr. Ballou and rejected.

The report and resolution of the majority of the committee being then in order, the vote was then taken and stood, in favor of the adoption of the report, 49, against 33. Dr. Oliver being thus determined duly elected a Representative from the county of Randolph, in the present General Assembly.

The contested election from Cole, was then taken under advisement, and after debate, as to the proper course to be pursued in relation thereto, the House finally agreed to adopt the report of the special committee. The committee recommended the payment of expenses of taking depositions &c., in the case; Mr. Dixon, the contestant, relinquishing his claim to the seat.

This action by the House, was opposed by a number of members, upon the ground, that it would be establishing a bad precedent, and their views, I think, very correct.

The Senate, for the greater portion of the week, has had under consideration, the bill to alter and reform the practice at law. The bill was drawn by Judge Wells of the U. S. Court. It meets with strong opposition from Mr. Leslie, Mr. (now Judge) Carty Wells, is its most prominent advocate.

The Senate confirmed on Monday, the nomination of Judge Leet and Hanson Hough, in the place of Judge Cook. Leet's place was earnestly sought after by a number of gentlemen, but the "Hill militia," among whom Leet has some popularity, from his social qualities, arose in their might and compelled King to nominate him. Judge McBride was, at one time spoken of for the office, but the "Militia" were determined to have Leet and no other. The Senate have passed a number of House bills, which only require the signature of the Governor to become laws, a list of which I will forward you in my next. The House has acted upon but little of the Senate business. To-day, the bill to repeal the 7th and remaining sections of the act to sustain the credit of the State, has been under discussion. Mr. Smith, of Howard, offered an amendment, looking to the repeal of the whole license system. Mr. S. said his object in offering the amendment, was to test the sense of the House on this question. He had never seen any good reason why licenses should be required from keepers of ferries, merchants and others, and not from Doctors, Lawyers, &c. These gentlemen had been caught in the net, and they bellowed loud and long. As for himself, he was in favor of the repeal of the whole license system; he wished before the Legislature adjourned, to witness the passage of a bill for this purpose.

Mr. Simms took the same view of the subject. He believed the ad valorem system was the only true system of taxation. There was no good reason why the merchant, drap shop keeper, and others should be compelled to pay not only an ad valorem tax, but a fee for the liberty of exercising their trades and callings, and Doctor's Lawyer's, &c., be permitted to go free.

Mr. Campbell regarded the subject as one of no ordinary concern. It was difficult to enact laws for the raising of revenue, so as to make them act equally upon all classes. He was opposed to the amendment at this time, because it contained a principle to which he could not subscribe. He agreed with the gentleman from Van Buren, that the ad valorem principle was the true one; but the amendment of the gentleman from Howard went further than he was willing to go. Mr. C. instanced the drap shop keeper, the keeper of billiard tables, ten pin alley's &c., as men who should be compelled to

pay license &c. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Kirk, Perryman, Poage, Ballou, Jones, Crenshaw, Henderson, Livingston and Bingham. Before adjourning, the House took a vote on Mr. Smith's amendment, which was rejected. Several other amendments were also offered and rejected, and the bill was under consideration at the time of adjournment. CASSIUS.

From the N. O. Bulletin, of the 25th ult.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

### Another Battle fought on Mexican Soil—The American Arms Victorious.

Our city was thrown yesterday quite into a state of excitement, by the arrival of the brig Michigonne, Capt. Chamberlain, with dates from Sisal of the 14th instant, announcing the fact that the American troops now in Yucatan had met the Indians in a pitched battle, and had defeated them with a great loss on the part of the savages.

The following are the particulars:

On the 24th of December, Colonel Breancon, with a detachment of 300 men, attacked an Indian village three leagues from Tehosuco, and after a short engagement, took and burned it. The enemy's force amounted to between 6000 and 8000 men. In the engagement, Capt. Kelly and Lieut. Campbell were mortally wounded, and a private in Capt. J. J. Gaines' company of dragoons, was killed. On the 25th, the whole command, numbering nearly 500 men, under the immediate command of Col. White, left Tehosuco, early in the morning, and almost immediately engaged a body of Indians numbering several thousand. They fought them for about five leagues, but falling short of ammunition, were compelled to fall back upon their former post, with a loss of thirty-eight killed and wounded.

In this engagement, we are pained to learn that Lieutenant John H. Gallagher, of Captain Maloy's company, Sergeant Lane, Cunningham, and Convey, of Capt. Bigg's company, and Corporal Morse, of Capt. Freeland's company of Rangers, were killed, and Sergeant Major Martin severely wounded. On the 27th, the regiment again took up its line of march from Tehosuco for Tels, an Indian town distant about six leagues, and in a short time again met the enemy, who had been reinforced. Every mile of the way was disputed, and we are informed by one of the officers concerned in the affair, that the savages fought in the most determined manner. The road through which the regiment had to pass was through a dense chapparal almost impenetrable, and across the way the enemy had erected at short distances a most formidable set of trenches or barricades with ditches, formed with the trunks of trees and rocks, with loop holes conveniently for the use of muskets. The fight at some of these obstacles was very well contested, but the indomitable bravery of the American arms completely carried the day; and by the time the last barricade was carried, the Indians were in a total rout, and the regiment entered Tels at 6 o'clock, p. m. with flying colors. Destroying a portion of the town, they encamped there for the night, and the next morning, fired the remainder of it, and reduced it to ashes. The entire loss of the regiment was eight killed and wounded. The regiment then returned to Tehosuco, where they arrived on the 29th, after some more hard fighting. On the 6th instant, Col. White took up his line of march for the seaport town of Bacalar, where the Indians were reported to be in large numbers, under their celebrated leader, Inxio Par, and where a severe engagement was anticipated.

With this cheering news, we learn that in the previous engagements, the main body of the Indians have been driven back into the interior at least fifty leagues, and their spirits so completely broken as to give grounds for the opinion that they would not make offer for another battle. The results of the engagements have completely taken the Yucatecos by surprise, and have caused them to look upon the American troops with a feeling akin to reverence. We are informed that but 50 of the Yucatan troops were with the regiment, and these only as camp followers and servants, who expressed their astonishment in the most graphic manner, when they saw the Americans upset the barricades, and plunge over them upon the enemy. The entire loss of the savages in the engagements is not known but it is supposed to be very great.

The following officers come over as passengers on the Michigonne. They are all on furlough, on account of ill health. Capt. J. J. Gaines, Capt. D. C. Briggs, Capt. Edmonson, Lieut. C. C. Hicks, Lt. A. Blakeley and Lieut. Brown.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The number of deaths for the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock, of the 21st, was 85—of which 14 were of Cholera. The Board of Health, on the 21st, resolved to discontinue the daily reports, as the cholera had subsided to a stage which rendered them unnecessary. The number of deaths at the Charity Hospital, for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock, p. m., of the 21st, was 43—of which nine were of cholera.—Republican.

## TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

A MAN KILLED BY HIS OWN WIFE IN ATTEMPTING TO ROB HIMSELF.

We have intelligence from Schuyler county, of one of the most tragic incidents it has been our province to record. The exact date of the transaction, we have not yet ascertained, but it was only a week or two since. It appears that Mr. Weatherford, the Sheriff of Schuyler, on the day previous to his intended departure for Jefferson City, with the State revenue which he had collected and then remaining in his house, (amounting to two or three thousand dollars) left home telling his wife that he would not return until the succeeding day, and enjoining her not to permit any travellers to enter the house and remain all night. About midnight, however, an old man called, and requested entertainment. It was at first refused, but upon his representing his feebleness and ill-health and the distance it was to another house, he was permitted to stay. After supper had been given him, he retired to bed.—About 9 or 10 o'clock, while Mrs. W. was still up and sitting by the fire, three men with their faces blacked and otherwise disguised, came to the house and entered. They demanded of Mrs. W. the money that was in the house. She refused, protesting there was none there; but they insisted, and by threats compelled her to point out its place of deposit. When they had possessed themselves of the booty, which was all in Bank Notes, they declared there was more in silver, up stairs, and again by threats, compelled her to go for it. She went up stairs, and softly awakening the traveler, who was there asleep told him what was going on below. He quickly instructed her how to proceed, gave her one of a pair of pistols, told her to take the money in her apron with one hand, and hiding the pistol under it with the other, to go down stairs, and when she had reached the landing to let the money fall, and as the robbers stooped to pick it up, to shoot one, when he would immediately follow and shoot another, and then deal the best they could with the third. She did so, and as the robbers were picking up the fallen silver, she fired killing one. The old man then rushed in and killed a second, while the other precipitately fled. Upon examination, the man the lady had shot proved to be her own husband, who had thus laid a plan to rob himself of the funds of the State in his possession.

The events are so strange and romantically tragic in their character, as to border upon the marvellous, and almost exceed belief. But from all we can ascertain they are too painfully true. We have not yet learned the names of the two accomplices of the Sheriff, or whether the escaped one has been apprehended.—Palmyra Courier.

MR. CLAY.—The Louisville Journal, of the 23d, makes no mention of the election of Mr. CLAY to the Senate of the United States, but it took place, no doubt, on the previous day. The fact of his nomination by a Whig caucus, and of his willingness to take the office, is stated in the paper of the 22d. The Louisville Courier says that a letter was read, stating, on express authority, that Mr. CLAY, if sent to the Senate, would cordially support Gen. Taylor's administration. The venerable Senator is now in New Orleans, and it is not probable that he will take his seat at the extra session.

## FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

The following letter from the venerable John Adams, has suggested to an artist, T. H. Matterson, a painting, representing the Congress of the United States, at its first meeting, when the first prayer was offered up in that body, to the Author of all mercies, and the Ruler of nations, for his protection, in the struggles of the infant colonies for independence.

When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina because we were so divided in religious sentiments—some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists— that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said, "that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue, who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche (Duchey) they pronounced it deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopalian clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to Congress to-morrow morning." The motion was seconded, and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph our President, waited on Mr. D. and received for answer, that if his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly next morning he appeared with his clerk, and in his pontifical, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the Psalter for the seventh day of September, which was the 25th Psalm. You must remember that this was the next morning after we had heard of the horrible cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if Heaven had ordered that Psalm to be read on that morning.

"After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to every body, struck out into extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos and in language so elegant and sublime, for America, for Congress, for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It had excellent effect upon every body here. I must beg of you to read the Psalm. If there is any faith in the sortes Vigilante, or Homerice, or especially the sortes Biblicae, it would have been thought providential."

Here was a scene worthy of the painter's art. It was in Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, a building which still survives, that the devoted individuals met to whom this service was read. Washington was kneeling there, and Henry, and Randolph and Rutledge, and Lee, and Jay, and by their side there stood, bowed in reverence the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently "for America, for the Congress, for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston;" and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to heaven for his divine interposition and aid? "It was enough says Mr. Adams, 'to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave pacific Quakers of Philadelphia."